Having assembled in National Convention as the delegates of the Free Democracy of the United States, united by a common resolve to maintain right against wrongs, and freedom against slavery; confiding in the intelligence, patriotism, and the discriminating justice of the American people; putting our trust in God for the triumph of our cause, and invoking his guidance in our endeavors to advance it, we now submit to the candid judgment of all men the following declaration of principles and measures:

I. That Governments, deriving their juspowers from the consent of the governed are instituted among men to secure to all those inalienable rights of life, liberty, and the pursuit of happiness, with which they were endowed by their Creator, and of which none can be deprived by valid legislation, except for crime.

II. That the true mission of American Democracy is to maintain the liberties of the people, the sovereignty of the States, and the perpetuity of the Union, by the impartial application to public affairs, without sectional discriminations, of the fundamental principles of equal rights, strict justice, and economical administration.

III. That the Federal Government one of limited powers, derived solely from the Constitution; and the grants of power therein ought to be strictly construed by all the departments and agents of the Gov ernment, and it is inexpedient and dan-gerous to exercise doubtful constitutional

IV. That the Constitution of the United States, ordained to form a more perfect union, to establish justice, and secure the blessings of liberty, expressly denies to the General Government all power to deprive any person of life, liberty, or property, without due process of law; and therefore, the Government, having no more power to make a slave than to make king, and no more power to establish slavery than to establish monarchy, should at once proceed to relieve itself from all responsibility for the existence of slavery wherever it possesses constitutional power to legislate for its extinction.

V. That, to the persevering and impor tunate demands of the Slave Power for more slave States, new slave Territories, and the nationalization of Slavery, our dis tinct and final answer is-no more slave States, no slave Territory, no nationalized Slavery, and no national legislation for the extradition of slaves.

VI. That Slavery is a sin against Good and a crime against man, which no human enactment nor usage can make right; and that Christianity, humanity, and patriotism alike demand its abolition.

VII. That the fugitive Slave Act of 1850 is repugnant to the Constitution, to the principles of the common law, to the spirit of Christianity, and to the sentiments of the civilized world. We therefore deny its binding force upon the American People, and demand its immediate and total repeal.

VIII. That the doctrine that any human

law is a finality, and not subject to modification or repeal, is not in accordance with the creed of the founders of our Government, and is dangerous to the liberties of the people.

IX. That the acts of Congress know as the Compromise Measures of 1850, by making the admission of a sovereign State contingent upon the adoption of other measures demanded by the special interest of Slavery; by their omission to guaranty freedom in free Territories; by their attempt to impose unconstitutional limitations on the power of Congress and the people to admit new States; by their pro-tisions for the assumption of five millions of the State debt of Texas, and for the payment of five millions more, and the cession of a large territory to the same State under menace, as an inducement to the relinquishment of a groundless claim, and by their invasion of the sovereignty of the States and the liberties of the peo ple, through the enactment of an unjust oppressive, and unconstitutional Fugitive Slave Law, are proved to be inconsistent with all the principles and maxims of De-mocracy, and wholly inadequate to the settlement of the questions of which they are claimed to be an adjustment.

X. That no permanent settlement of

the Slavery question can be looked for, except in the practical recognition of the truth that Slavery is sectional, and Freedom national; by the total separation of the General Government from Slavery, and the exercise of its legitimate and constitutional influence on the side of Freedom and by leaving to the States the whole abject of Slaver, of Slavery and the extradition of

XI. That all men have a natural right to a portion of the soil; and that, as the use of the soil is indispensable to life, the right of all men to the soil is as sacred as

eir right to life itself. XII. That the public lands of the United States belong to the people, and should not be sold to individuals nor granted to corporations, but should be held as a satrust for the benefit of the people end should be granted in limited quanti-

ties, free of cost, to landless settlers. XIII. That a due regard for the Federal Constitution, and sound administrative licy, demand that the funds of the General Government be kept separate from banking institutions; that inland and ocean postage should be reduced to the lowest possible point; that no more revenue should be raised than is required to defray the strictly necessary expenses of the public service, and to pay off the pub-lic debt; and that the power and patron-age of the Government should be dimin-ished by the abolition of all unnecessary offices, salaries, and privileges, and by the election by the people of all civil officers in the service of the United States, so far as may be consistent with the prompt and efficient transaction of the public business,

XIV. That river and harbor improvements, when necessary to the safety and nce of commerce with foreign of national concern, and it is the of Congress, in the exercise of its

constitutional powers, to provide for

XV. That emigrants and exiles from he Old World should find a cordial welome to homes of comfort and fields of enterprise in the New; and every attempt o abridge their privilege of becoming itizens and owners of the soil among us ought to be resisted with inflexible deter-

XVI. That every nation has a ight to alter or change its own Governnent, and to administer its own concerns n such manner as may best secure the rights and promote the happiness of the people; and foreign interference with hat right is a dangerous violation of the aw of nations, against which all independent Governments should protest, and endeavor by all proper means to prevent; and especially is it the duty of the American Government, representing the chief Republic of the world, to protest against, and by all proper means to prevent, the intervention of Kings and Emperors against nations seeking to establish for themselves republican or constitutional

XVII. That the independence of Hayti ught to be recognised by our Government, and our commercial relations with it placed on the footing of the most favord nations.

XVIII. That as, by the Constitution the citizens of each State shall be enitled to all privileges and immunities of citizens of the several States," the practice of imprisoning colored seamen of other States, while the vessels to which hey belong lie in port, and refusing to exercise the right to bring such cases beore the Supreme Court of the United States, to test the legality of such proceedings, is a flagrant violation of the Constitution, and an invasion of the rights of the citizens of otther States, utterly inconsistent with the professions made by he slaveholders, that they wish the provisions of the Constitution faithfully observed by every State in the Union.

XIX. That we recommend the introluction into all treaties, hereafter to be negotiated between the United States and oreign nations, of some provision for the amicable settlement of difficulties by a resort to decisive arbitration.

XX. That the Free Democratic party not organized to aid either the Whig or Democratic wing of the great Slave Compromise party of the nation, but to defeat hem both; and that repudiating and reiouncing both, as hopelessly corrupt, and utterly unworthy of confidence, the purpose of the Free Democracy is to take ossession of the Federal Government. and administer it for the better protection of the rights and interests of the whole

XXI. That we inscribe on our banner, FREE SOIL, FREE SPEECH, FREE LABOR, and FREE MEN, and under it will fight on and fight ever, until a triumphant victory

shall reward our exertions.

XXII. That upon this Platform the Conention presents to the American People. is a candidate for the office of President of the United States, JOHN P. HALE, of New Hampshire, and as a candidate for the office of Vice President of the United States, GEORGE W. JULIAN, of Indiana, and earnestly commends them to the support of all freemen and parties.

THE DEMOCRATIC PLATFORM ADOPTED AT BALTIMORE, JUNE 1, 1852

I. Resolved, That the American Democ racy place their trust in the intelligence, the patriotism, and the discriminating justice of the American people.

II. Resolved, That we regard this as distinctive feature of our political creed, which we are proud to maintian before the world as the great moral element in a form of government springing from and apheld by the popular will; and we contrast it with the creed and practice of Federalism, under whatever name or form, which seeks to palsy the will of the con-stituent, and which conceives no imposture too monstrous for the public cre-

III. Resolved, therefore, That, entertainng these views, the Democratic party of this Union, through their delegates assemoled in a General Convention, coming ogether in a spirit of concord, of devotion to the doctrines and faith of a free representative Government, and appealing to their fellow-citizens for the rectitude of their intentions, renew and reassert before the American people the declarations of principles avowed by them when, on former occasions, in General Convention, they have presented their candidates for

1. That the Federal Government is one of limited powers, derived solely from the Constitution, and the grants of power therein ought to be strictly construed by all the departments and agents of the Government; and that it is inexpedient and dangerous to exercise doubtful constitu-

tional powers. 2. That the Constitution does not confer moon the General Government the power to commence and carry on a genral system of internal improvements.

3. That the Constitution does not confer authority upon the Federal Government, directly or indirectly, to assume the debts of the several States, contracted for local and internal improvements, or other State purposes: nor would such assump-

tion he just or expedient.
4. That justice and sound policy forbid the Federal Government to foster one branch of industry to the detriment of any other, or to cherish the interests of one portion to the injury of another portion of our common country; that every citizen, and every section of the country, has a right to demand and insist upon an equality of rights and privileges, and to complete and ample protection of persons and property from domestic violence or foreign

5. That it is the duty of every branch of the Government to enforce and practice the most rigid economy in conducting our public affairs, and that no more revenue ought to be raised than is required to defray the necessary expenses of the Government, and for the gradual but certain extinction of the public debt.

6. That Congress has no power charter a National Bank : that we believe

such an institution one of deadly hostility to the bests interests of the country, dangerous to our republican institutions and the liberties of the people, and calculated effected: to place the business of the country within the control of a concentrated money power, and above the laws and the will of the people; and that the results of Democratic legislation, in this and all other financial measures upon which issues have been made between the two political parties of the country, have demonstrated, to candid and practical men, of all parties, their soundness, safety, and utility, in all

business pursuits. 7. That the separation of the money of the Government from banking institutions is indispensable for the safety of the funds of the Government and the rights of

people.

That the liberal principles embodied by Jefferson in the Declaration of Independence, and sanctioned in the Constitution, which makes ours the land of lib every nation, have ever been cardinal prinattempt to abridge the privilege of becoming citizens and the owners of soil among us, ought to be resisted with the same spirit which swept the alien and sedition laws from or statute books.

9. That Congress has no power under the Constitution to interfere with or control the domestic institutions of the sev eral States, and that such States are the sole and proper judges of everything appertaining to their own affairs, not prohi ited by the Constitution; that all efforts of the Abolitionists or others, made to induce Congress to interfere with questions of slavery, or to take incipient steps in relation thereto, are calculated to lead to the most alarming and dangerous consequences; and that all such efforts have an inevitable tendency to diminish the happiness of the people and endanger the sta-bility and permanency of the Union, and ought not to be countenanced by any friend of our political institutions.

IV. Resolved, That the foregoing prop

osition covers and was intended to emin Congress: and therefore the Democratic party of the Union, standing on this national platform, will abide by and adhere to a faithful execution of the acts known as the Compromise measures settled by the last Congress, "the act for reclaiming fugitives from service or labor," included: which act, being designed to carry out an express provision of the Constitution, can-

V. Resolved, That the Democratic party will resist all attempts at renewing, in Congress or out of it, the agitation of the Slavery question, under whatever shape or color the attempt may be made.

VI. Resolved, That the proceeds of the public lands ought to be sacredly applied to the national objects specified in the Constitution; and that we are opposed to any law for the distribution of such proceeds among the States, as alike inexpe dient in policy and repugnant to the Con-

VII. Resolved, That we are decidedly opposed to taking from the President the qualified veto power, by which he is ena-bled, under restrictions and responsibilities amply sufficient to guard the public interthirds of the Senate and House of Representatives until the judgment of the people can be obtained thereon, and which has rupt and tyrannical domination of the

VIII. Resolved, That the Democratic party will faithfully abide by and uphold the principles laid down in the Kentucky and Virginia resolutions of 1798, and in the report of Mr. Madison to the Virginia | will maintain this settlement as essential Legislature in 1799; that it adopts those principles as constituting one of the main foundations of its political creed, and is resolved to carry them out in their obvious meaning and import.

IX. Resolved, That the war with Mexico, upon all the principles of patriotism and the laws of nations, was a just and necessary war on our part, in which every American citizen should have shown himself on the side of his country, and neither morally nor physically, by word or deed. have given "aid and comfort to the

X Resolved, That we rejoice at the res toration of friendly relations with our sister Republic of Mexico, and earnestly desire for her all the blessings and prosperity which we enjoy under republican institutions; and we congratulate the American people upon the results of that war, which have so manifestly justified the policy and conduct of the Democratic party, and insured to the United States "indemnity for the past and security for the future."

XI. Resolved, That, in view of the condition of popular institutions in the Old World, a high and sacred duty is devolved, with increased responsibility, upon the Democratic party of this country, as the party of the *people*, to uphold and maintain the rights of every State, and thereby the Union of the States, and to sustain and advance among us constitutional liberty, by continuing to resist all monopolies and exclusive legislation for the benefit of the few at the expense of the many, and by a vigilant and constant adherence to those principles and compromises of the Con-stitution which are broad enough and trong enough to embrace and uphold the Union as it was, the Union as it is, and the Union as it shall be, in the full expansion of the energies and capacity of this great and progressive people.

THE WHIG PLATFORM.

ADOPTED AT BALTIMORE, JUNE 8, 1852.

The Whigs of the United States, in Convention assembled, firmly adhering to the great conservative republican princi-ples by which they are controlled and governed, and now, as ever, relying upon the intelligence of the American people, with an abiding confidence in their capacity for self-government and their continued devotion to the Constitution and the Union, do proclaim the following as the political

sentiments and determinations, for the establishment and maintenance of which their national organization as a party is

I. The Government of the United State is of limited character, and it is confined to the exercise of powers expressly granted by the Constitution, and such as may be necessary and proper for carrying the granted powers into full execution, and that all powers not thus granted or necessarily implied are expressly reserved to the States respectively and to the people.

II. The State Governments should held secure in their reserved rights, and the General Government sustained in its constitutional powers, and the Union should be revered and watched over as the palladium of our liberties."

III. That while struggling freedom everywhere, enlists the warmest sympathy of the Whig party, we still adhere to the doctrines of the Father of his Country, as announced in his Farewell Address, erty and the asylum of the oppressed of keeping ourselves free from all entangling alliances with foreign countries, and of ciples in the Democratic faith; and every never quitting our own to stand upon foreign ground. That our mission as a Republic is not to propagate our opinions, or impose on other countries our form of government, by artifice or force, but to teach by example, and show by our suc-cess, moderation, and justice, the blessings of self-government and the advantages of free institutions.

IV. That where the people make and control the Government, they should obey its constitution, laws, and treaties, as the would retain their self-respect, and the respect which they claim and will enforce from foreign powers.

V. Government should be conducted upon principles of the strictest economy, and revenue sufficient for the expenses thereof, in time of peace, ought to be mainly derived from a duty on imports, and not from direct taxes; and, in levying such duties, sound policy requires a just discrimination and protection from fraud by specific duties, when practicable. whereby suitable encouragement may be assured to American industry, equally to brace the whole subject of slavery agitation | all classes and to all portions of the coun-

VI. The Constitution vests in Congress the power to open and repair harbors, and remove obstructions from navigable rivers and it is expedient that Congress shall exercise that power whenever such improve ments are necessary for the common defence or for the protection and facility of com-merce with foreign nations or among the not with fidelity thereto be repealed or so States; such improvements being, in every changed as to destroy or impair its effi- instance, national and general in their

VII. The Federal and State Governments are parts of one system, alike necessary for the common prosperity, peace, and security, and ought to be regarded alike with a cordial, habitual, and immovable attachment. Respect for the authority of each, and acquiescence in the constitutional measures of each, are duties required by the plainest considerations of National, of State, and individual welfare.

VIII. The series of acts of the 31st Congress, commonly known as the Compromise or Adjustment, (the act for the recovery of fugitives from labor included,) are received and acquiesced in by the Whigs of the United States as a final settlement, in principle and substance, of the subjects to which they relate; and so far est, to suspend the passage of a bill whose as these acts are concerned, we will mainforcement, until time and experience shall demonstrate the necessity of further legislation to guard against the evasion of the saved the American people from the cor- laws on the one hand, and the abuse of their powers on the other, not impairing Bank of the United States, and from a their present efficiency to carry out the corrupting system of general internal im- requirements of the Constitution; and we deprecate all further agitation of the questions thus settled, as dangerous to our peace, and will discountenance all efforts to continue or renew such agitation, whenever, wherever, or however made; and we to the nationality of the Whig party and

the integrity of the Union.

JOHN G. CHAPMAN, of Md., President of the Whig National Convention

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Sep. 29.

PROSPECTUS FOR 1854.

THE SATURDAY EVENING POST. UNRIVALLED ARRAY OF TALENT.

UNRIVALLED ARRAY OF TALENT.

THE Proprietors of the POST, in again coming before the public, would return thanks for the geneorus patronage which has placed them far in advance of every other literary weekly in America; and as the only suitable return for such free and hearty support, their arrangements for 1854 have been made with a degree of liberality probably unequalled in the history of American newspaper literature. They have engaged, as contributors for the ensuing year, the following brilliant array of talent and genius: Mrs. Southworth, Emerson Bennett, Mrs. Deni

son, Grace Greenwood, and Fanny Fern. In the first paper of January next, we design com-mencing an Original Novelet, written expressly for our columns, entitled

THE BRIDE OF THE WILDERNESS, By EMERSON BENNETT, author of "Viola,"
"Clara Moreland," "The Forged Will," etc.
This Novelet, by the popular author of "Clara
Moreland" we design following by another, called
THE STEP-MOTHER,

By Mrs. MARY A. DENISON, author of "Home Pictures," "Gertrude Russell," etc.
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SKETCHES BY GRACE GREENWOOD,

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Mrs. Southworth—whose fascinsting works are now being rapidly republished in England—also, will maintain her old and pleasant connection with the Post—The next story from her gifted pen will be entitled

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Dec. 15—6teow

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procuring a great number of valuable patents. His
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Aug. 25—cow PATENTS.

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